

## SHENG AND HIS ARMY NEW TERROR TO PEKIN

File of Massacre as Pro-Manchu  
Host Marches On—Yuan Sends  
Out Defenders.

### YUAN AND SUN ARE ACCUSED

Queer Bribery Rumors—Japanese Sending  
More Troops—Jubilee Lunch-  
eon in Paris.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
PEKIN, March 14.—Alarmed by the report that a rebel army under Gen. Sheng, bent on the restoration of the Manchu empire, was marching upon Peking from the provinces of Kan-su and Shensi, President Yuan Shih Kai dispatched practically the entire Third Division of the republican army to-day to intercept the terrorists. A battle, which may decide the fate of the republic, is expected within a few days.

Yuan's position to-day was most critical. He was forced to depend chiefly upon Manchurian troops to maintain order in Peking, and grave fears were expressed that these soldiers would turn against the Government at the first sign of success by the invading army. It was learned today that the younger Manchurian Princes, who advocated under protest, have turned over the greater part of their private fortunes to Tatar chieftains who are stirring up revolts in the north and west.

The Kan-su and Shensi troops, under command of Gen. Sheng Yuan, are well equipped. Their numbers are being constantly augmented by bandits who are eager for the rich loot which Sheng has promised them. This afternoon it was reported that Sheng had massacred a number of republicans at Tung-kwan, in the province of Shensi. The General, who protests against the abdication of the throne, has telegraphed to the Emperor at Peking asking for an audience with him.

Rioting and looting has broken out at Suai-hwa-fa, about 150 miles from Peking. Several regiments have been sent there to suppress the disorders. Another report to-day says that fighting has been going on at Sui-tow for three days between rival detachments of troops. A column of sixty men belonging to the garrison at Sui-tow has been annihilated by troops coming from Wai-chow. Interested persons are attempting to bring about a compromise between the troops. Nothing has been received which would indicate what the fighting is about.

A report was current this evening that President Yuan had asked Gen. Li Yuan Hung, vice-president of the republic, to head a large detachment of troops from Wu-chang and Hankow to assist in protecting the capital.

A despatch from Shanghai late to-day says that rumors are heard there that President Yuan paid Dr. Sun Yat Sen more than \$1,500,000 to withdraw from the provisional Presidency. Republicans deny the report. They say that Dr. Sun has big financial backing and would not be influenced by such a proposal.

London, March 14.—A private despatch from Tokyo received in London says 3,000 Japanese troops have started for Port Arthur. Part of this command is to replace the 1,000 men who were sent from Port Arthur to Tientsin, and the rest will remain in readiness to proceed to north China if necessary.

PARIS, March 14.—A luncheon for 300 guests was given to-day at the Hotel Continental under the auspices of the European Chinese Republican Committee. This was the first official ceremony in honor of the new republic and every Chinese embassy and legation in Europe was represented. The French Government, however, as Tang Tsai Fou, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, pointed out, had no representative present. Prof. Paul Painlevé, one of the distinguished guests, explained that this was possibly because official diplomacy only knows the sun has risen when it is broad daylight.

Song Lien, the Chinese Minister at Rome, presided. In his opening address the Minister praised Dr. Sun Yat Sen for his work in making a republic possible. He laid stress on the fact that the republic was officially founded by the Imperial Government. Its coming, he concluded, was a pledge of the world's peace.

Anatole France saluted China as the venerated ancestor of nations. It was, he said, a shame and a pity while barbarism covered the rest of the world.

It was interesting to note the enthusiasm of the Chinese present at the luncheon. Many of them were students and whenever the words "liberty" or "republic" were pronounced they broke out in untrusting exclamations. This was in striking contrast with the reserve which they maintained when the correspondent of THE SUN sought their opinions as to the permanency of Yuan Shih Kai's presidency or asked them what Gen. Hsin Shih, the American organizer of the rebel army, was doing now.

### KING OF SIAM MUST GO.

Subjects North and South Favor Prince  
Dahil for President.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
BANGKOK, Siam, March 14.—The revolutionary movement directed against King Vajiravudh is being fostered both by the Malays of the south and the Lahuans of the north. They have temporarily laid aside their differences to cooperate against the existing Government. The malcontents, who are believed to be financed by foreigners desiring control of the country's natural resources, have agreed on Prince Dahil for President. It is reported that he would be more satisfactory to the English and French commercial interests than the present monarch, who since he succeeded the late King Chulalongkorn on December 2, has adopted an anti-foreign policy.

### GUATEMALA CORDIAL.

Secretary Knox Received by Ministers  
at San Jose—State Dinner at Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
San Jose, Costa Rica, March 14.—Secretary Knox was received this morning by members of the Guatemalan Cabinet and was taken to Guatemala City on a special train, where the finest house in the city is his disposal.

He made a call on the President this afternoon and a banquet is being held this evening.

Secretary Knox's entertainment in the country promises to eclipse that accorded him in any other Central American country.



We have long been of the opinion that there is room for an organization which shall be recognized as a standard organization in the building industry. And we do not mind telling you that we have received such recognition from many of the greatest property owners throughout the country.

**THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY**  
Building Construction

## BRITISH COAL MINERS WILL YIELD NOTHING

Day of Conferences Brings Strike  
No Nearer to Satisfactory  
Settlement.

### WHOLE COUNTRY PARALYZED

Infantry Regiments and Machine Guns  
Keep Down Riotous Element  
in Germany.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
LONDON, March 14.—Another day of conferences has not brought a settlement of the coal strike appreciably nearer. Half a dozen separate meetings preceded the reassembling of the joint conference of representatives of the Government, miners and mine owners. At one of these preliminary meetings the miners adopted a resolution reasserting their original position and confirming the supposition last night that they do not intend to budge from the scheduled wage minima. When those have been granted, the resolution declared, and not before, the miners will be willing to have other matters discussed.

The respective district miners' bodies also held meetings and adopted a resolution agreeing to Premier Asquith's suggestion that some neutral persons attend such district conferences and help facilitate an agreement.

The joint conference was in session for four hours. The official report in regard to the meeting reveals nothing. The conference refused to talk and the only direct statement which can be quoted is that of Mr. Ashton, secretary of the Miners' Federation. He said after adjournment:

"All I can say is that we are not going backward."

The conference will meet again tomorrow. Opinions as to the future are extremely divergent.

The present magnitude of the tieup is almost inconceivable. The strike has affected in a direct way, counting only the miners and the other men thrown out of work, with their families, more than 4,000,000 people. In other respects it has paralyzed practically the whole life of the nation. Prices of food have gone up, fuel is virtually unobtainable, railroads have curtailed their services, shipping has been held up and every branch of industry stopped to some extent.

Even the wealthiest trade unions are now beginning to feel the pinch caused by the great demands on their resources by the huge army of the idle.

Replying to a question in the Reichstag to-day Herr Delbrück, the Minister of the Interior, said the time was not ripe for mediation in the coal strike. The Government, he declared, was willing to protect all willing workers.

The authorities admitted to-day that the strike was very serious. Now more than 300,000 miners are out. Rioting was reported in a number of places to-day, but it was not of yesterday's serious character. The police at Hamburg are taking precautions against any possible contingency and are searching all men suspected of having firearms concealed about them.

### AMERICAN COURT DRESSES.

Mrs. Reid Presents Fellow Countrywomen at St. James's Under New Rule.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, March 14.—King George and Queen Mary held their second court of the present season to-night. Mrs. Reid, wife of the American Ambassador, was present and under the new rule was able to present her fellow countrywomen, although her husband was unable to attend on account of his attack of influenza.

Among the Americans introduced was Mrs. J. B. Duke, who wore a gown of gold and silver, the bodice embroidered with pearls and brilliant and a court train of green velvet lined with gold.

Mrs. B. Y. Grant, Jr., of Boston was attired in a white satin and old lace dress with a train of pink brocade embroidered in silver with diamond ornaments.

Miss Margaret Perin, daughter of Mrs. George Howard of Washington, wore a white gown of cloth of silver, a train covered with tulle and pearl embroidery and carried an apple blossom bouquet.

Miss Broadhurst, daughter of Maunsel Broadhurst of New York, appeared in a white gown with a white satin lace train.

Mrs. Broadhurst also attended. She wore a yellow gown with a black velvet train and diamond ornaments.

## COAL MINERS SAY THEY WILL NOT RECEDE

Will Stand By Their Demands and  
Will Make No Counter  
Proposition.

### STRIKE AS GOOD AS ORDERED

Will Answer the Reply of Operators To-day and Then Sit Back  
And Wait.

The conference committee of the anthracite mine workers which is to meet the operators' committee of ten to-day in what may be the final conference unless either side recedes from its position, spent most of yesterday in preparing an answer to the reply of the operators refusing their demands. President John T. White of the United Mine Workers of America, who is the spokesman for the mine workers, said that no counter proposition would be made. They will stand or fall by their demands.

"It is up to the operators to make a counter proposition," he said, "and unless before midnight of March 31 the operators present such a proposition acceptable to us, we will stand up at once in the anthracite collieries. Not a man will work unless there is an agreement, and the country is now face to face with the greatest coal strike in its history."

"Our answer to the reply of the miners will take up each point as the operators took up each of our demands and will be made public as soon as it is submitted to the operators. We will give the reasons for making each demand. Our committee found nothing in the documents presented to us by the committee of operators but praise and defence of the award made ten years ago by the strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt. We have decided to stand by our demands and it will be for the operators to say whether there will be a strike or not."

White said that so far as the anthracite miners were concerned the strike was as good as ordered. He also said there was a possibility that a strike of the bituminous miners might be avoided. He would know better after the conference between the representatives of the bituminous operators and miners on March 20 in Cleveland.

At a recent convention of the union a policy committee, representing the miners, anthracite and bituminous, in eight States, was appointed with full power to say what the policy of the mine workers will be in declaring strikes. This committee will meet on March 23 in Cleveland to act on the results of the bituminous and anthracite conferences. No referendum vote is necessary to call a strike. The scale committee has that power already.

The scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America, and the information gathered by foremen and other representatives of the companies is that the majority of the men are opposed to any interruption of work, which has been steady last year than ever before.

In his report on "Anthracite Coal Production in 1910," which was briefly quoted yesterday in the operators' reply, E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey, head of the strike Commission of 1902, gave the average number of working days per year in the five years from 1906 to 1910 as 210, an increase of 27 per cent. over the average number in the years from 1897 to 1901.

"This means," writes Dr. Parker, "that in addition to the increase in wages following the strike of 1902, and the further benefits secured by the miners through the sliding scale created at the same time, the miners by reason of an increase of 27 per cent. in their working time are able further to supplement their earnings by that percentage."

Information has been received to-day that the Pennsylvania Department of Mines has now gathered sufficient data to estimate the working days in 1911 at 240. This is an increase of 45 per cent. over the average from 1897 to 1901, so that last year the mine workers had the opportunity to increase their total earnings to that extent over the 1897-1901 period, entirely aside from the advances in rates of wages and the benefits from the sliding scale.

It is admitted by operators that even with the men poorly organized a strike order would be generally obeyed. The anthracite miners were not well organized, but the bituminous were.

President White of the mine workers said last evening that he had received a telegram from W. A. Lathrop, general manager of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, saying the union miners of the company were on strike in three collieries near Coaldale, Pa., refusing to work with the non-union miners.

White told the strikers back to work, pointing out that the agreement does not expire until March 31 and 3,000 men may be made idle by the strike.

White intimated that the strikers would be ordered back, but was doubtful of the figures as to the number of men affected.

Some operators think that the mine workers would be more likely to strike for the advance in wages than the recognition of the union check off system.

For this reason the operators try to avert a strike by granting part of the increase of 70 per cent. demanded.

An explanatory statement was made last evening by the representative of the anthracite operators as to the sliding scale under which President White of the United Mine Workers is quoted as saying:

"The miners only get out of every 5 cents in the price of coal above \$1.50 a ton and that the operators get at least 4 cents to our 1 cent."

### EIGHT THOUSAND MINERS OUT.

Operators Suspect Scheme to Reduce  
Output and Keep Down Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Eight thousand miners are on strike in the Pan-

Creek Valley to-day at collieries owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Several collieries are idle through the determination of union miners that they will not work until all their fellow miners become members of the union and pay their dues.

The operators do not believe this is the real cause of the trouble and say that the strike is a scheme among Socialist leaders of the United Mine Workers to restrict the output of coal so that the bins will be empty on April 1 when the agreement expires.

A mass meeting of striking miners was held at the Lansford Baseball Park this afternoon. A committee was appointed to confer with Supt. Wilden, who said he would have nothing to do with them until they returned to work. The men of No. 10 colliery decided to return to work to-morrow. The men at the other collieries decided to stay out and hold another mass meeting on Saturday.

### SOFT COAL PRICES CHECKED.

English Situation Stops Further Soaring  
In This Market.

C. J. Wittenberg, president of the Pocahontas and New River Coal Company of West Virginia, said yesterday that reports that the strike of the miners in England was nearing a settlement had the effect yesterday of arresting the upward tendency in prices for soft coal. The prices did not recede, however.

Mr. Wittenberg said that while the strike in England had some effect in raising prices here, the amount contracted for by English consignees was insignificant compared to what England produces. He said that all the coal contracted for here since the strike began will not amount to 250,000 tons, while in normal times England exports 5,000,000 tons of coal a month.

There was little reason logically speaking, he said, therefore, why the English strike should affect the coal supply here.

### KEEP TOURISTS FROM CANTON.

"People's Army" Threatens to Murder  
Them to Prove Its Intention.

From a Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HONGKONG, Thursday.—Canton's arrangements for the reception of 545 American tourists due between March 21 and 23 on the steamship Cleveland have been cancelled. The leaders of the people's army threaten to murder the tourists in order to induce American intervention.

William Farmer, an old resident, describes the situation as the worst in the history of Canton. Bullets are reaching the foreign legations. The people's army have been hit, also the house of Mr. Hooper, the Standard Oil representative.

Desultory firing commenced Sunday in consequence of the Government's attempt to disband the people's army, comprising followers of four brigand chiefs, totalling with volunteers 40,000 men.

Yesterday there were fierce battles near Sha-meen. Hundreds were slain in the streets. Government and design forces of 20,000 men, aided by a fleet of gunboats, drove the people's army three miles to Tai-tai-tan, the Canton-Hongkong Railway terminus, where the latter were reinforced by Chief Luk with 10,000 men.

A bloody but indecisive conflict ensued at an extensive range. The army quarters were burned to the ground as the result of shell fire.

Mr. Farmer says the people's army commands the situation, holding the Bogue forts at the entrance to the harbor, and the eastern end of the city and Ho-nam, on the other side of the river.

Luk has boldly challenged the Government to fight in the open country, otherwise he will attack.

The Government force is strong in the vicinity of Sha-meen. The foreign troops protecting Sha-meen comprise 300 British infantry, 100 French sailors, also twelve international gunboats, of which two British and one German left Hongkong at full speed this morning.

### GERMANY BLUSTERS AGAIN.

Churchill's Naval Warning Sets Berlin  
Jingoes Talking War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 14.—The note issued by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in presenting the naval budget, in which he said that the estimates were framed on the assumption that the existing naval program would not be changed, but that if they were supplementary estimates would be submitted to the British Parliament, has made the German jingoes angry. Their newspaper organs are printing some warm comments, one daily calling it "impudent British bluff."

The Post urges the Government to answer Mr. Churchill immediately by publishing the new naval bill in its original form and at the same time issuing a statement in regard to the unbearable pressure which Germany has silently suffered from England for years.

"That might mean war," says the Post, "but a settlement with England by force is wiser and better than this endless competition in armaments."

### ALFONSO FORGIVES HIS COUSIN.

Son of Eulalia, Who Married Without  
Leave, Restored to Royal Honors.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, March 14.—King Alfonso has issued a decree restoring to Infante Alfonso his titles, positions and prerogatives. The Infante, who is a son of the Infanta Eulalia, was deprived of his titles for marrying a Protestant Princess without the King's permission. He has been serving recently with the Spanish troops at Melilla in Morocco and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria have departed for Alicante for the fêtes beginning to-morrow and ending on Sunday.

Premier Canalejas was prevented from accompanying them owing to the coal crisis.

At the fêtes there will be prize pigeon shooting, a gala performance at the principal theatre, boat races, bullfights, tree planting in order to foster reforestation, flower battles and treats for the poor.

### FINE SENDOFF FOR FORBES.

Governor-General of Philippines Coming  
Home Via Russia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, March 14.—There was an extraordinary ovation to Governor-General Forbes to-day when he sailed for home on his biennial vacation. He was escorted by troops from the palace to the wharf, where he was met by a large number of officials, flower battles and treats for the poor.

Governor-General Forbes left here on a transport for Nagasaki. From there he will go to Vladivostok and take the Trans-Siberian Railway for Europe.

## THREE SHOTS AT VICTOR EMMANUEL

Continued from First Page.

peared in response to the popular clamor on a balcony and were greeted by long continued cheering from enormous crowds. Demonstrations of affection for them were organized throughout the day in all parts of the city.

When the King returned to the Quirinal he reassured his children, who had been greatly worried over the report of the attempt on their father's life. He then visited his mother, the Dowager Queen Margherita, widow of his murdered father, who was almost frantic with terror when she received word that an attempt had been made on her son's life.

The meeting between the King and his mother was very affectionate. The Queen mother embracing the King and becoming almost hysterical. The King had ordered masses of thanksgiving for the escape of the Queen and himself.

Throughout the day the demonstrations of joy over the escape of the King were most remarkable. Ordinary vocations were abandoned and people marched through the streets singing patriotic songs and wildly cheering the royal family.

When the news of the attack spread through the city the people flocked in enormous crowds to the scene of the shooting, the Pantheon and the Quirinal. Men and women were so wildly excited when the King was returning from the memorial services that police and soldiers had to be rushed to the scene to restrain the enthusiastic crowd which attempted to take the horses from the King's carriage and draw it themselves.

Soldiers and police lined the entire home ward route and held the people back on both sides of the streets. The cheering was continuous, and not since his accession to the throne has the King received an ovation even approaching that of to-day.

The remarkable demonstration of loyalty to the King and Queen was continued this evening. Bands paraded through the streets playing the national anthem and the people joined in singing it. The orchestras at the theatres also played the national hymn. There were enormous crowds in the streets, and the King and Queen were seen entering into the enthusiasm of the citizens.

One crowd marched to the palace and the King and Queen appeared on the balcony and bowed in response to the frenzied cheers of the people. Senators and deputies who called at the Quirinal to congratulate them said the King and Queen were deeply touched by the affection shown by the people. Queen Elena is somewhat unwell and feverish.

Thousands of congratulatory telegrams have been received at the Quirinal. The first one was from the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. One from President Taft came among the earliest messages.

When word of the attempted murder reached the Vatican the Pope was horrified and immediately sent to get the latest news. When assured that the King was unharmed, Pius exclaimed:

"I thank God most fervently for having saved the King's life."

The Pope indirectly congratulated the King and Queen on their escape. His message was conveyed through the royal chaplain. The pontiff was very much shocked by the attempt on the life of the King. He ascribes his escape to the intervention of Divine Providence, as he was on his way to church to worship God at the time of the attempted assassination.

Discussing the attempted assassination with Cardinal Gasparri the Pope remarked on the uselessness of police precautions against anarchists who were ready to sacrifice their own lives in order to achieve their ends. The pontiff said he believed in legislative repression of these men.

After subjecting D'Alba to a searching examination the police said that he was a stonemason, slightly more than 21 years old, and although known to have held anarchistic views was never looked upon as dangerous. They said he had been convicted three times on charges of theft and once for beating his mother.

They expressed the opinion that the attempt on the monarch's life was part of an organized anarchistic plot, but this idea was not taken seriously at first. Circumstances suggested that the crime was the result of individual impulse. However, the police have started an inquiry into D'Alba's past history. They say it is impossible that he was a member of some of the Sicilian anarchist organizations against which the Government recently took stern measures.

When D'Alba was brought to the police station his face and body were a mass of wounds. He was in a complete state of collapse as the result of his experiences at the hands of the mob, and covered behind the police when he heard the cries of the people in the street who were demanding that he be turned over to them. He insisted that he was an individualist and that no one should be blamed for the crime but himself.

When interviewed he said: "For a time I thought I would kill Victor Emmanuel, but I am satisfied with what I have done. Nobody instigated me to do the deed."

The police say he tried to get a dynamite bomb. Failing in that he procured a revolver. He meditated the crime for three years.

He said he had made the attempt on the King's life as a protest against the organization of society. He had taken up a position in the crowd near the Odéon theatre and waited for the King's coming from the Quirinal. When the royal carriage arrived opposite the place where he was standing he fired three shots with the intention of assassinating the King.

D'Alba complained of the mauling he had received at the hands of the people, but he would rather have been hounded than endure the horrors of lifelong solitary confinement.

Notwithstanding the lack of corroborative evidence the belief that D'Alba was the agent of a band of plotters is growing. An alienist who examined the young anarchist declares that he is sane.

The police are applying the third degree to D'Alba continuously in the hope of compelling him to make a confession and reveal the names of his accomplices. He collapsed this evening and wept bitterly.

Antonio D'Alba's mother, when seen this morning after the outrage, declared that her son when a boy had suffered from influenza, pneumonia and meningitis, which had left him weak-minded. Within three months he was due to be called up for military service.

According to Italian law D'Alba, not yet being of full age, cannot be con-

## "Celestial Claims Mysterious Box On Fall River Pier"

So the headlines ran in the paper which Phillip Clyde was reading. It was a square box, about five feet each way, perforated with a number of augerholes, and a Chinaman took it away on a truck.

Clyde's friend, Robert Cameron, had suddenly and strangely disappeared from the deck of his yacht—almost while Clyde was looking at him. And it happened seven days after Cameron had received this note:

"Once more as earnest of what is decreed, there will be shown unto you a symbol of our power. Precaution cannot avail. Fine words and a smiling countenance make not virtue."

Do you scent a mystery here? Well there was one, but it's all made clear as day in "The Sable Lorch"—surely the cleverest story of its kind in years.

## The Sable Lorch

By HORACE HAZELTINE  
AT YOUR BOOKSELLER'S  
A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers

(1)

demned to penal servitude for life. The most severe punishment cannot exceed thirty years.

The story of those who witnessed the shooting are rather conflicting. Some say that D'Alba did not fire all the shots. The bullet which struck Major Langas first struck his helmet and was deflected. The Major fell from his horse and was hastily picked up by his subordinates. The King manifested great concern at the wounding of Major Langas.

Some rumors last week mentioned not only the Premier as the possible victim of anarchist plots but also the Foreign Minister and "a higher personage." These rumors were not taken very seriously at the time. They may really have put the notion of killing the King in D'Alba's weak head. The police are extremely active and many arrests of known anarchists are likely. Anarchistic organizations are reported to have been active recently.

### ITALY'S POPULAR KING.

Able, Zealous and Patriotic Monarch  
—Victor Emmanuel Booms New Italy.

When Victor Emmanuel III. ascended the throne of Italy after the assassination of his father, King Humbert I., in 1900 as a little and effeminate prince without ability or ambition he astonished his own country by proving to be a sovereign of resolution, intelligence and zeal. He is now regarded as one of the ablest rulers in Europe, and probably there is none more beloved by his people.

The King was born on November 11, 1859. He was married on October 24, 1880, to the Princess Elena, daughter of King, then Prince, Nicholas of Montenegro. She is nearly 6 feet tall. Victor Emmanuel is 5 feet 3 inches. They have four children, the Princess Yolanda, born in 1901; the Princess Mafalda, in 1902; Prince Humbert, her first apparent, in 1904, and the Princess Giovanna, in 1906.

At the time of his father's assassination Victor Emmanuel was returning from a yachting cruise in the eastern Mediterranean. The news was signalled to his yacht from the Sicilian shore. He hastened to Monza and conducted with firmness and tact the preparation for King Humbert's funeral and his own accession. One of his habits in his early days as King was to stroll, like Haroun al Raschid in the "Arabian Nights," among the people incognito, but he abandoned this practice because his advisers thought the risks were too great. He drives and rides about the cities and the rural districts of his kingdom, however, day in and day out practically unguarded.

The King has been an eager worker for the "New Italy" and his following is so enthusiastic that the influence of the court is now said to outweigh that of the Vatican in Rome. The cause of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope has suffered throughout Italy since Victor came to the throne. The King has also belied the prophesy made before he ascended